

THE HERALD

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884

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A SHAMELESS OFFICIAL.

Governor Ordway, of Dakota, is one of the Federal officials who should be removed before he has an opportunity to bring any further disgrace upon the power that appointed him and which keeps him in the place. From the time he entered the Territory he has been a source of disturbance and contention, occasioning more trouble than all the governors who had preceded him, and also managing to keep himself in hot water. He is constitutionally on the defensive, and manages to never quite clear himself from any allegation of wrong doing. It will be remembered that early last spring Ordway was indicted by the grand jury, for bribery and fraud in connection with the organization of a new county. He was arrested, and admitted to bail, without being required to plead or even go into court. At the time he expressed himself as being highly indignant that the inquisitors should cast a suspicion on his probity of character, and charged that the animus of the indictment could be traced to political jealousy on the part of certain officials, notably the United States district attorney who had used his influence with the jury to have the latter make the presentment. The Governor professed himself as ready and anxious for trial and a full and complete investigation, and claimed ability not only to establish his entire innocence, but also to show that he was the victim of malicious prosecution. Just how anxious he was to get all the facts before the public and demonstrate his purity has been shown. Last week, at Yankton, the governor, accompanied by his attorneys, four noted criminal lawyers, appeared before the court, and instead of demanding a trial in which he could show the malice of his enemies, he moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that "the grand jury had no jurisdiction over the defendant; that under the law men occupying the position of Governor were not indictable for offenses committed within the jurisdiction of their official duties; that no matter how guilty Ordway was in the direction charged he could not be punished by a court, and could only be punished by removal from office by the President; that the Governor, on being convicted and sentenced for this offense, would be removed from office by such conviction and sentence, and that such removal was contrary to law, which provided that only the power which appointed could remove. In the States governors were punished by impeachment, in cases of this nature, and in the Territories by removal from office."

The natural inference from such a plea is that the Governor was not anxious to establish his innocence. The innocent official would not seek escape by means of a technicality, and certainly would not take advantage of the protection here claimed. The court granted the motion and discharged the accused, and while this action may keep Ordway out of prison, it will not acquit him before the public. His conduct is exactly that of a guilty man, and therefore directly opposite to that of an innocent person who cared for his reputation.

It is a shameful thing that in opposition to the loud protests on the part of the people of Dakota, in view of the trouble that he breeds and with the ugly scandals in which the Governor is the central figure, being circulated, the administration should keep Ordway in office. It may be he has a hold on the appointing power that cannot be loosened without his consent, or it is possible that the government wouldn't know what to do with the fellow if it were to let him out.

Washington, 20.—The President, accompanied by Secretary Lincoln and General Sharp, of New York, arrived here this morning.

DEMAGOGUE SENATORS.

In contemplating the passage by the Senate, of the Edmunds-Hoag bill, one cannot help the reflection that our grave and learned Senators are not above indulging in the disreputable practice of demagoguery; one cannot help a feeling of shame that gentlemen chosen as they should have been chosen and for the work to which they were assigned—selected because of their special fitness for law-making, their ability, learning, probity, and their thoughtfulness, proneness to research, and their caution in legislation—we say that considering what Senators are presumed to be and should be, one must blush to know that they can so far betray their trust as to vote for a measure like the one noted which has just received the sanction of thirty-three of these gentlemen. The general ugliness, the "pure cussedness" of the bill should have prevented its consideration for a moment by intelligent men; but aside from its malice and inherent wickedness, including its possibilities and probabilities were it to become law, it possesses features that are irregular and outrageously improper as a law—features which the lawyers could not approve and the courts would not sustain. The Senators who argued in favor and voted for the bill know this. Allison, Beck, Conger, Culberson, Dawes, Edmunds, Voorhees and others, whose names are among the yeas in the vote on the passage, are not fools, nor are they lacking in learning, in knowledge of law, nor in general intelligence; they are wise and learned men, thoroughly familiar with the Constitution, and well acquainted with law and the possibilities of legitimate law-making; they are such excellent lawyers as to know the measure will not stand the test, and yet they vote for it, and would send it forth to work great mischief before that test could be reached, and their wicked effort returned to them. They do this, less because of their enmity towards the Mormons than for personal benefit. They think their action will gain them friends at home, who will applaud their apparent efforts to "wipe out the Mormon evil," popular approval and votes for reelection are worth a good deal more to them than a record for sterling integrity, for faithfulness to trust or even a reputation for ability. It was policy rather than principle which actuated the Senators who voted for the bill. So much was this the case that it is questionable if the measure could have obtained a majority in the Senate had it not been absolutely certain that it could not pass the House. The affirmative Senators will get all the credit of having voted for a strong anti-Mormon measure, without running the risk of having the law declared irregular and improper by authority that is less dependent upon popular will or clamor for place and livelihood. It is sorrowful to reflect that men occupying one of the highest and most important positions in the nation will be guilty of such trickery, but the reflection is forced upon all thinking persons who study the facts and look for motives.

WHITE AND BLACK REPUBLICANS.

In nearly every southern State there is an open rupture between the negroes and the white Republicans, and it is believed that time will widen and intensify the breach. The blacks are aware of the fact that they constitute the municipal strength of the party in the south, and as it is a negro characteristic to be conceited, they not only think they possess the intelligence to manage affairs; they also regard the offices as their natural inheritance, and as these are monopolized by the whites, the "man and brother" is kicking out of the traces in a manner to alarm the carpet-bag crew who have had things their own way so long. One cannot blame the blacks, but on the contrary must justify them in taking a stand for their rights. Naturally the assumption on the part of the negro is repugnant to the whites, for however much the white man may love and admire the black man in the abstract, he doesn't enjoy being placed in a secondary position to him. Negro domination never will be submitted to by the white race. The Republicans have coquetted with the blacks for the sake of the negro vote, but when it comes to yielding to the sway of the colored race, the "grand old party" will object even to the extent of suffering the loss of the black vote. The self-assertion on the part of the colored people has already resulted in a tendency to

unification by the whites and it will not be surprising if this shall grow stronger and more pronounced until there is an irreparable split all along the line, and the races form themselves into white and black factions of the Republican party, each more bitterly opposed to the other than to the Democrats.

No other resolution in the platform that was constructed in Chicago the other day has excited half so much comment in the press as the one which declared that appointments to office in a Territory should be made from bona fide residents of the Territory. Why this has occasioned so much talk is because it is such a radical departure from Republican practice, and also because it contemplates the loss of a large number of positions that were convenient for getting rid of so many politicians who were no longer useful to those they had served, but who must be provided for both as an act of justice and as a measure of economy to their friends. The resolution hit politicians and office-seekers very hard, but it seems to have struck the public as highly proper, for nowhere have we seen the plank condemned. There are in each Territory a governor, secretary, chief justice and two associates, district attorney, marshal, register of the land office, receiver of public moneys, surveyor general, making ten places at least that are filled by presidential nomination or appointment, saying nothing of the postmasters. There are eight Territories, providing stalls into which eighty can be fed from the public crib. We do not believe the Republicans will endeavor to live up to the recommendation of the convention, but it is worth something that the declaration of a right has been made by the party.

In Cuba sugar is selling for two cents per pound. In this country the laborers will to-day get their wages and lay in their week's supply of groceries; when they come to pay from eight to twenty cents per pound for sugar, according to their location, they will or should reflect upon the help given them by a high protective tariff.

WHAT IS AMMONIA?

The attention of the public has been called frequently of late to the subject of "ammonia in food," and the matter is being so vigorously agitated that it necessarily arouses the curiosity of the public at large, and leads them to ascertain, if possible, what it is all about. In the first place the question arises, what is ammonia? whence comes it? Quoting "United States Dispensatory," "It was probably originally prepared from putrid urine." Other sources are "coal soot," "stale urine," guano, etc. The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says of it: "Carbonate of ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals, or the dry distillation of animal matter." "Roscoe's Chemistry" states that "when horns, or clippings of hides are heated, ammonia is given off; hence ammonia was known as spirits of hartshorn." "The name ammonia is derived from the fact that a compound containing ammonia was first prepared by heating camel's dung." "Ammonia is mainly obtained from the ammoniacal liquors of gas works." Guano, the dried excrement of sea birds, and the urine of animals likewise contain large quantities of ammonia. Farmers know its value as a fertilizer, and physicians know its value as a counter-irritant and powerful stimulant. All physicians class it among drugs, and as a drug it is a question whether it is not better to let it remain in the hands of physicians and druggists, and leave it out of our food. A recent article called "A Baking Powder Trick" condemns as a scheme or trick the simple method which has been given through these columns, whereby a housewife may ascertain, without the aid of chemists or chemical apparatus, whether she is using an article free from disgusting ingredients, and a ter once being convinced of the true source of ammonia, and its presence in an article of food, it is her option whether the use of it is continued or not. The test may be a simple one, but by its means the unsuspecting find that cans of "Baking Powder," stamped on the cover "Absolutely Pure," contain ammonia, and certainly no refined person who has once read some reliable authority on ammonia would be likely to bring home for use an article containing so inferior a substance. Baking powders have become a convenient, useful, and important article in millions of homes, and every manufacturer should prepare and sell it only as conforming to the well known conditions which insure health and safety. There is no difficulty in procuring a baking powder which will stand the "test of the oven" that does not contain ammonia. If an article has merit, and has once become established in a home, its merits will always insure it a place there, but if a product of daily use through unreliable sources is made to appear better than it is, any means, however simple, by which its inferiority may be judged, ought to be thankfully received by an intelligent consumer.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY



Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

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Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Zion's Benefit Building Society will be held in the City Hall, Salt Lake City, instead of the Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory, and at 8 p.m. of June 30th, 1884, instead of 7 p.m., as previously announced.

A. PARSONS, Secretary.

MAY & RANDALL, CONFECTIONERS.

Have just opened at No. 28 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

Candies, Cakes, Pies, Ice Cream, Soda Water, Etc.

Call and see us. ml3

NOTICE.

To Mrs. John B. Erickson, John B. Erickson, your heirs and assigns. You are notified that the undersigned as co-owner with you in the FOOTMINE in the west Tintic District, Juab County, Utah Territory, has done the work and made the improvement required by law to represent said claim for the year 1883, amounting to \$51.80, and if you fail to pay and contribute your proportion of such expenditure within ninety days after the first publication hereof, your interests in said mining claim will be forfeited and become my property. (First publication April 28th, 1884.)

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TAX NOTICE.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE assessed value of any property or applications for abatement or remission of taxes for the current year, must be made to the Board of Equalization, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, between Tuesday, the 1st day of July, and Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1884, both days inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or before, or barred according to the provisions of the law.

By order of the County Court, JOHN C. CUTLER, County Clerk. Salt Lake City, June 20, 1884. jct

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Silas Richards, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Silas Richards, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator with the will annexed, at the office of Bookbinder & Cummings, Heratou new building, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

MARION H. BRADY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Silas Richards, deceased. Dated at Salt Lake City, June 18, 1884. jll

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Schloß's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 41

Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 13th, 1884.

H. S. Eldredge, Esq., Supt. Z. C. M. I.

DEAR SIR.—I am the owner of a Miller Wrought Iron Range, No. 18, with elevated oven shelf, which I purchased from you and consider it just capital. I believe it consumes less fuel than the ordinary No. 7 Stove; it is roomy, and large enough for a family of thirty persons; it bakes well and by the best attachments for hot water I ever saw. Requiring no extra fuel to keep forty gallons at boiling heat, it takes up but little room, is plain, and consequently easily kept clean, in fact it is homelike and comfortable.

When in Cincinnati in January last, I learned from one of Mr. Miller's salesmen they had just taken in exchange for a larger one the first Range they ever made, which, after being in constant use for over sixteen years, was apparently as good as new.

I only know of three defects with it—it has to be set in place, it has to be cleaned occasionally, and you have to buy Coal or Wood for it. If you can obviate these inconveniences, do so, if you cannot, then buy a Miller, and you will always find your wife happy and your food well cooked.

Yours truly,

E. H. PARSONS, 547 Second South Street E.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. GENTLEMEN.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you gives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualities, and also its Water heating Apparatus. I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. GROESBECK.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction. I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a first-class Range, to buy the Miller. Yours truly, WILLIAM NAYLOR, Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I. GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the best Cooking Range that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is a perfectly perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good. Very truly yours, BENJAMIN HAMPTON, Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Hampton's Testimonial, from a grateful experience during the past year. Yours respectfully, GEO. T. ODELL, Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City, of Grant, Odell & Co.

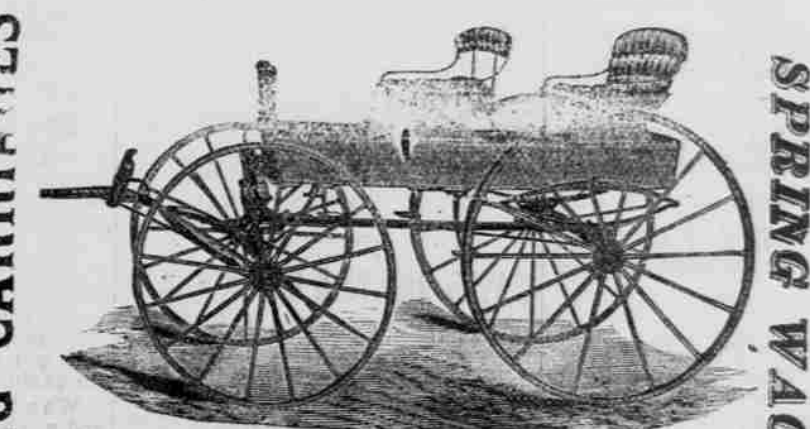
Z. C. M. I.

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